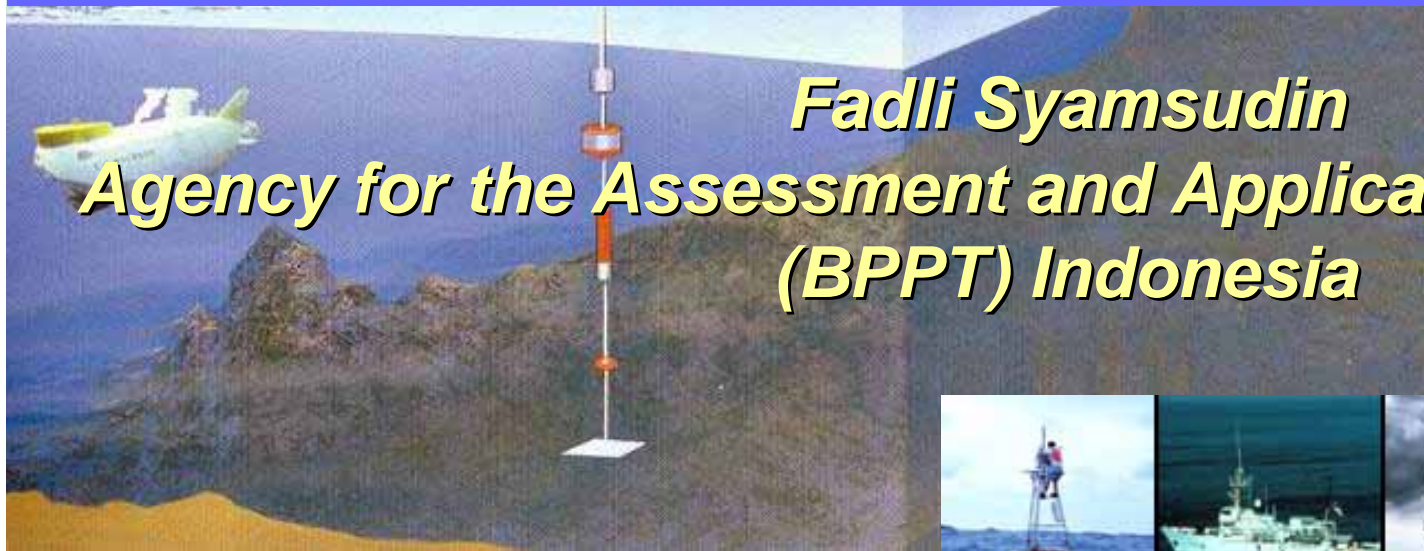
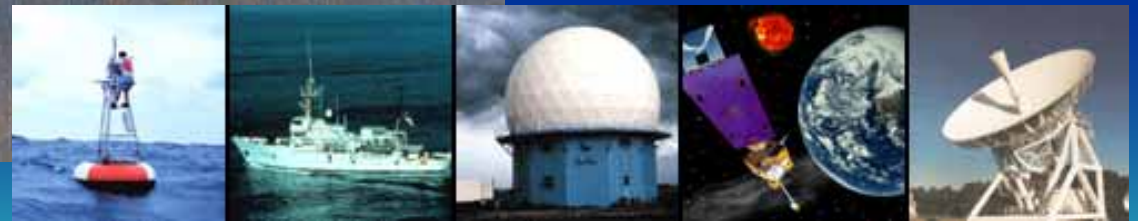




OCEAN CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING THROUGH NUSANTARA EARTH OBSERVATION NETWORK (NEONET)

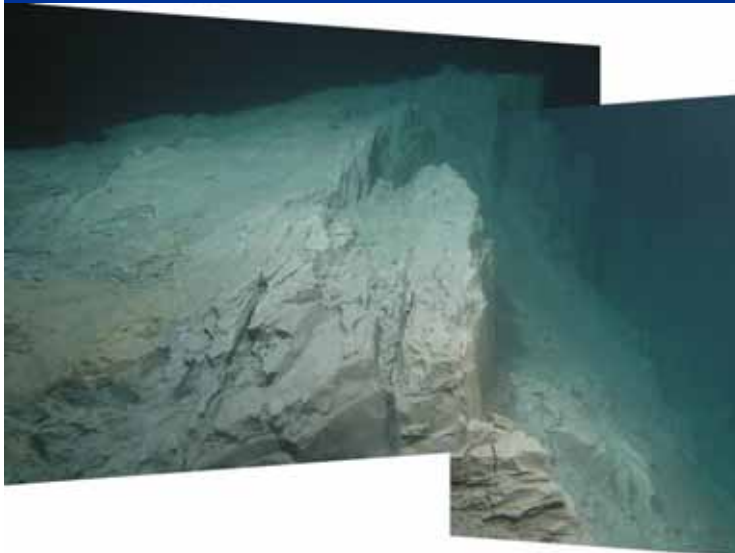


Fadli Syamsudin
Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
(BPPT) Indonesia

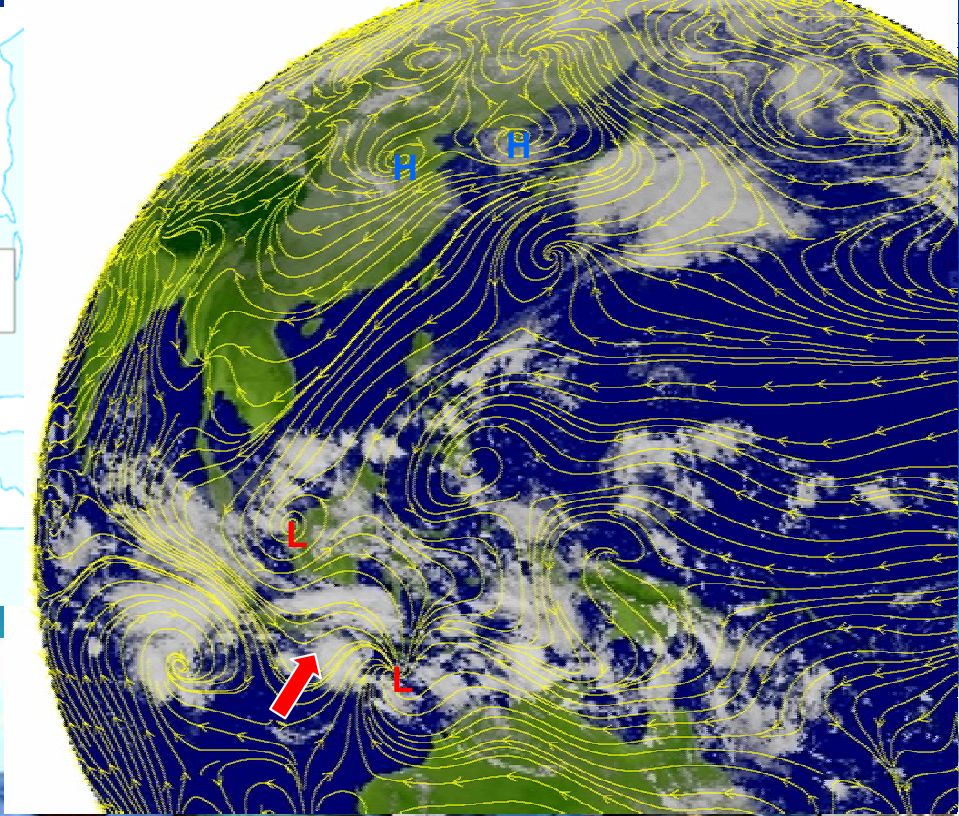
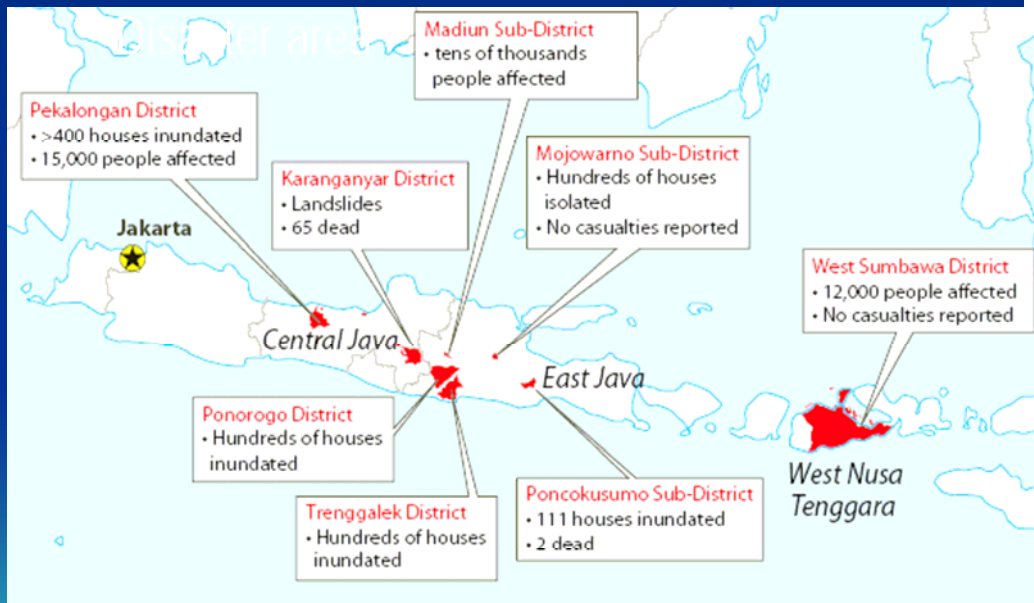


Emerging Needs of Monitoring and Mitigating Ocean Climate Related Disaster

- **Magnificent Earthquake Tsunami Aceh Disaster in December 2004.**
- **Floods and Droughts.**
- **Tropical cyclone induced high swell along southern Indonesian costs.**
- *Need monitoring system in operational use for mitigating the natural disaster.*
- *In national scale priorities: agricultural sector (food security), transportation, etc.*



Jakarta flood: December 2007



Efforts to establish Ocean Climate Monitoring System Under **Nusantara Earth Observation NETWORK (NEONET)**

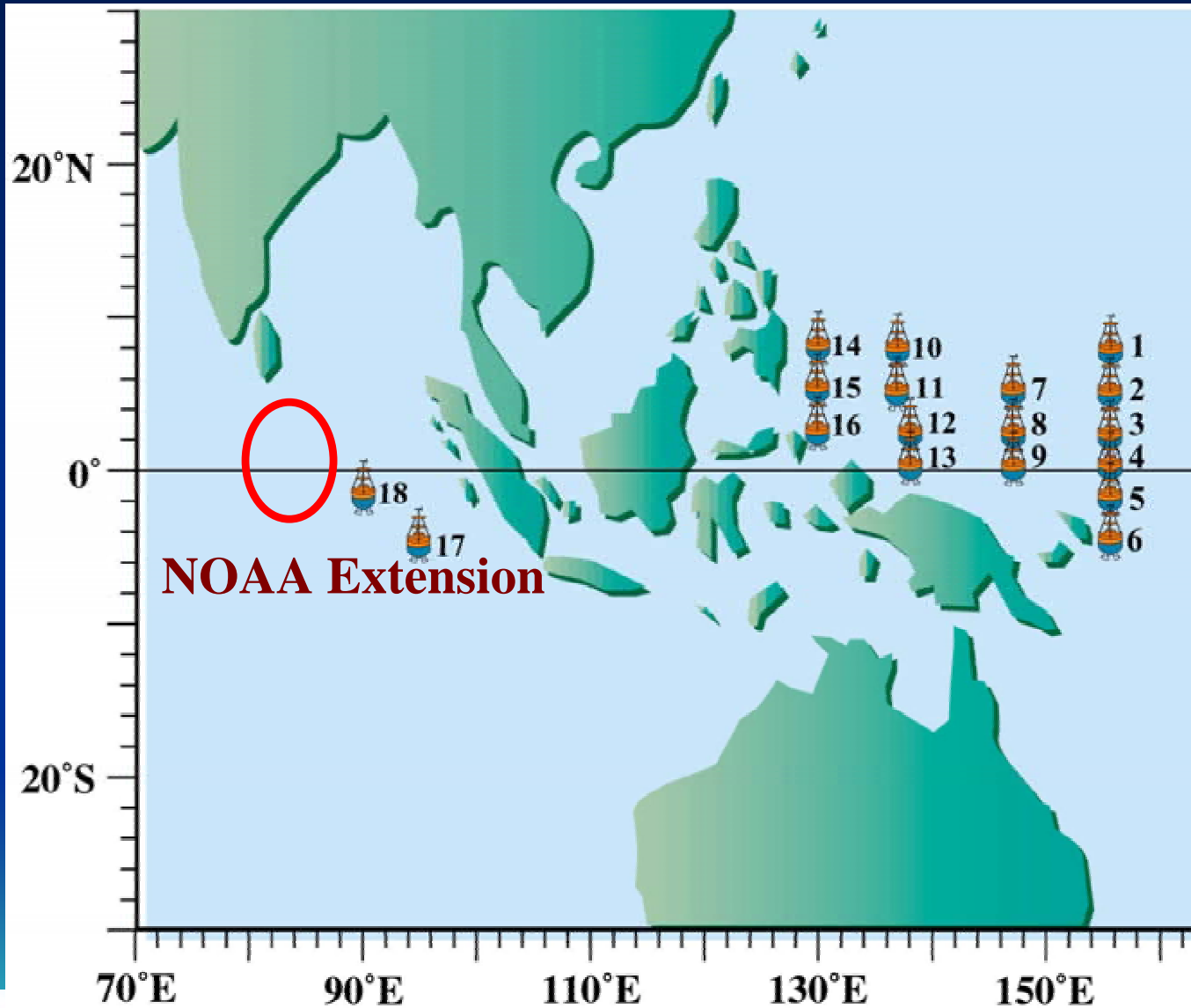
- **Indonesian Ocean Observing System (INDOOS): establish a concept of operational oceanography for ocean climate monitoring (2005).**
- **National Tsunami Buoy Development (2006)**
- **NEONET (Early 2008)**
 - **Growing installation of marine and atmospheric sensors in the Indonesia Maritime Continent and surroundings (HARIMAU JEPP Program, TRITON and ATLAS buoys of JAMSTEC and NOAA).**
 - **Summit on Earth Observations (July 2003) & Global Earth Observing System (GEO) establishes an agenda for international cooperation**



The background of the slide is a photograph of the ocean surface, showing gentle, rhythmic waves in various shades of blue, from light turquoise to deep navy blue. The text is centered over this background.

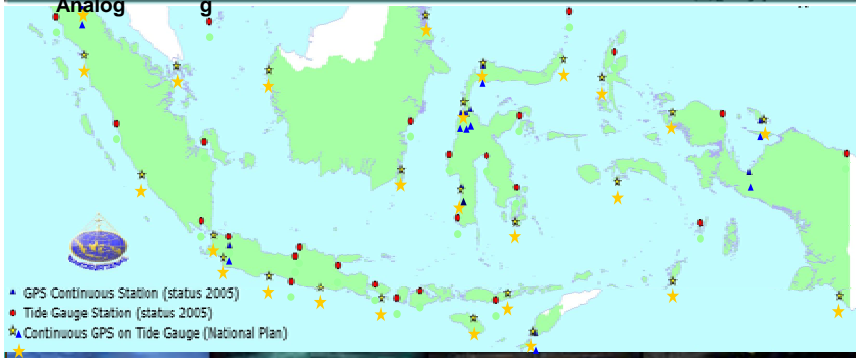
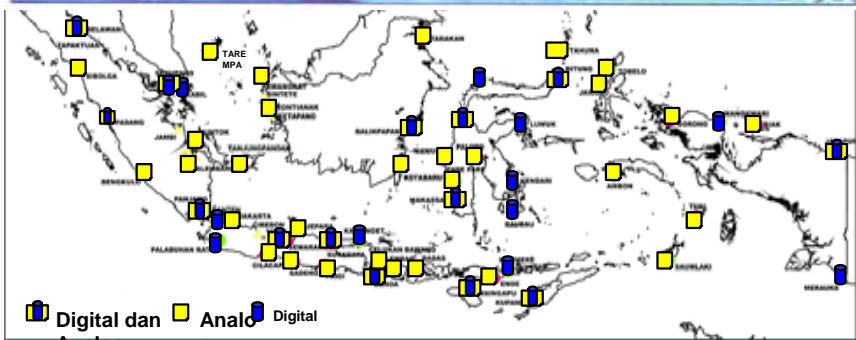
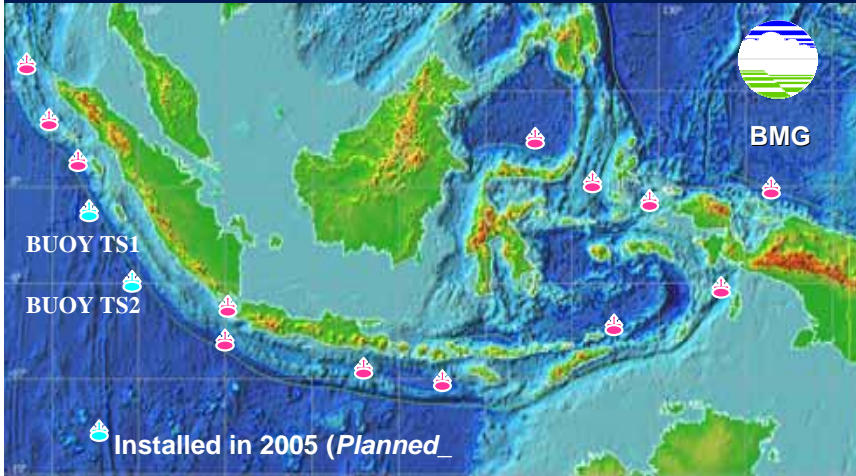
*Marine and Atmospheric
Research Facilities*

Ocean-Atmospheric Buoy Array



BPPT – JAMSTEC (1990 – Now)

MARINE RESEARCH FACILITIES



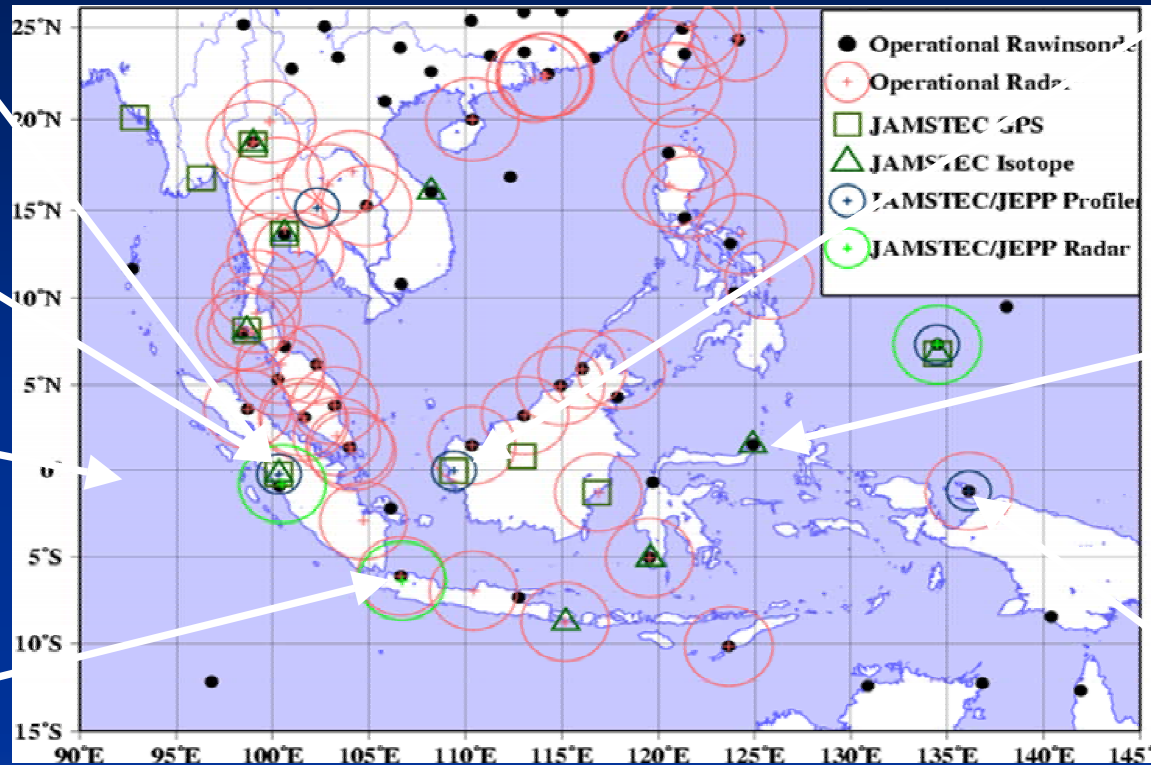
1. BRKP - DKP
2. BAKOSURTANAL
3. LAPAN
4. BMG
5. DISHIDROS
6. BPPT
7. LIPI
8. MGI - DESDM

**Wahana K/R
BPPT & LIPI**



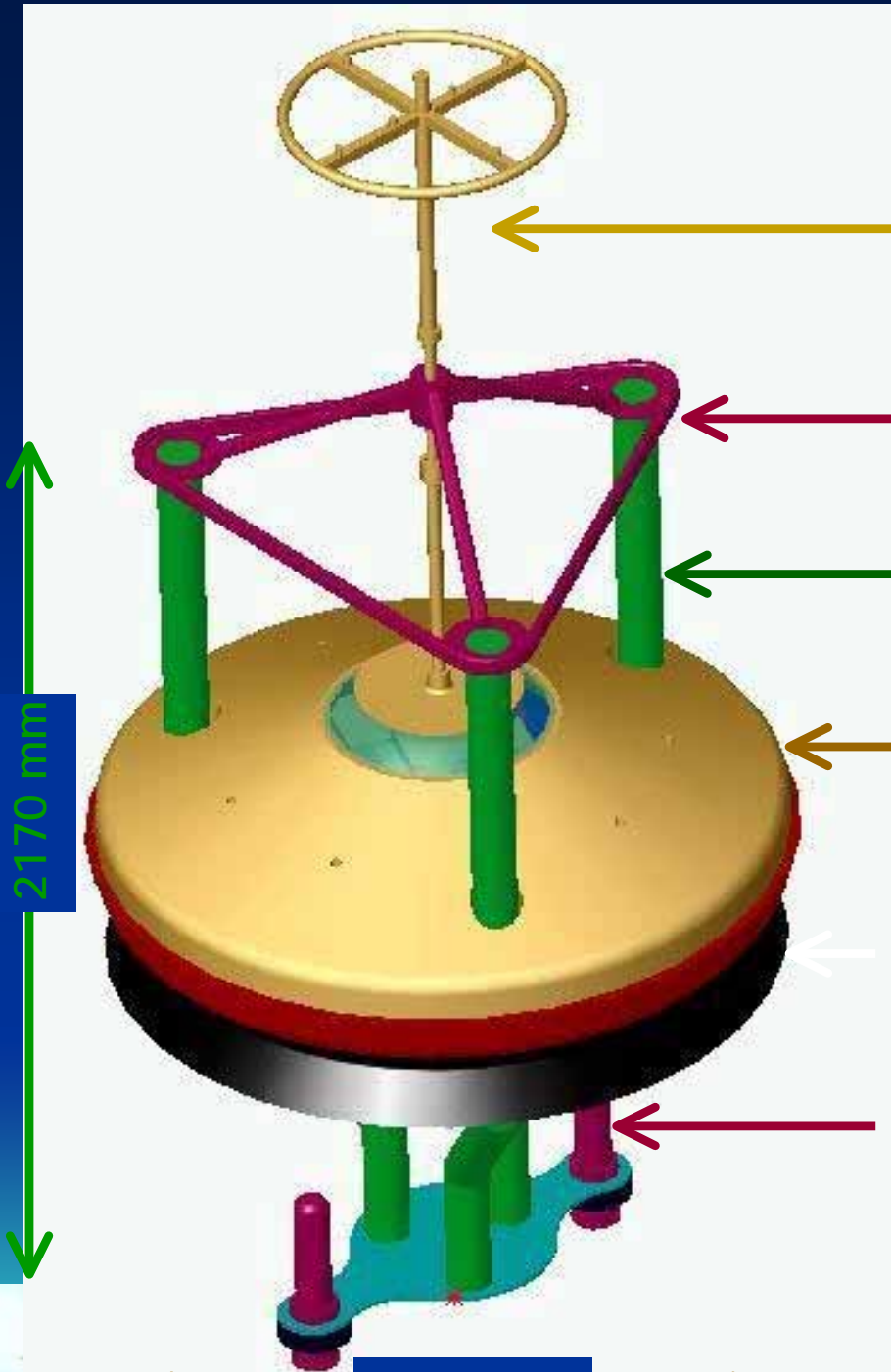
Hydrometeorological Array for ISV-Monsoon Automonitoring (HARIMAU)

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/iorgc/harimau/HARIMAU.html>
mdy@jamstec.go.jp





Indonesia Tsunami Buoy Program



Instrumentation mast
[Aanderaa (meteo),
Inmarsat (communication)]

Upper Structure
[supporter]

Legs
[connecting Upper Structure
and Bottom Structure]

Buoy Hull

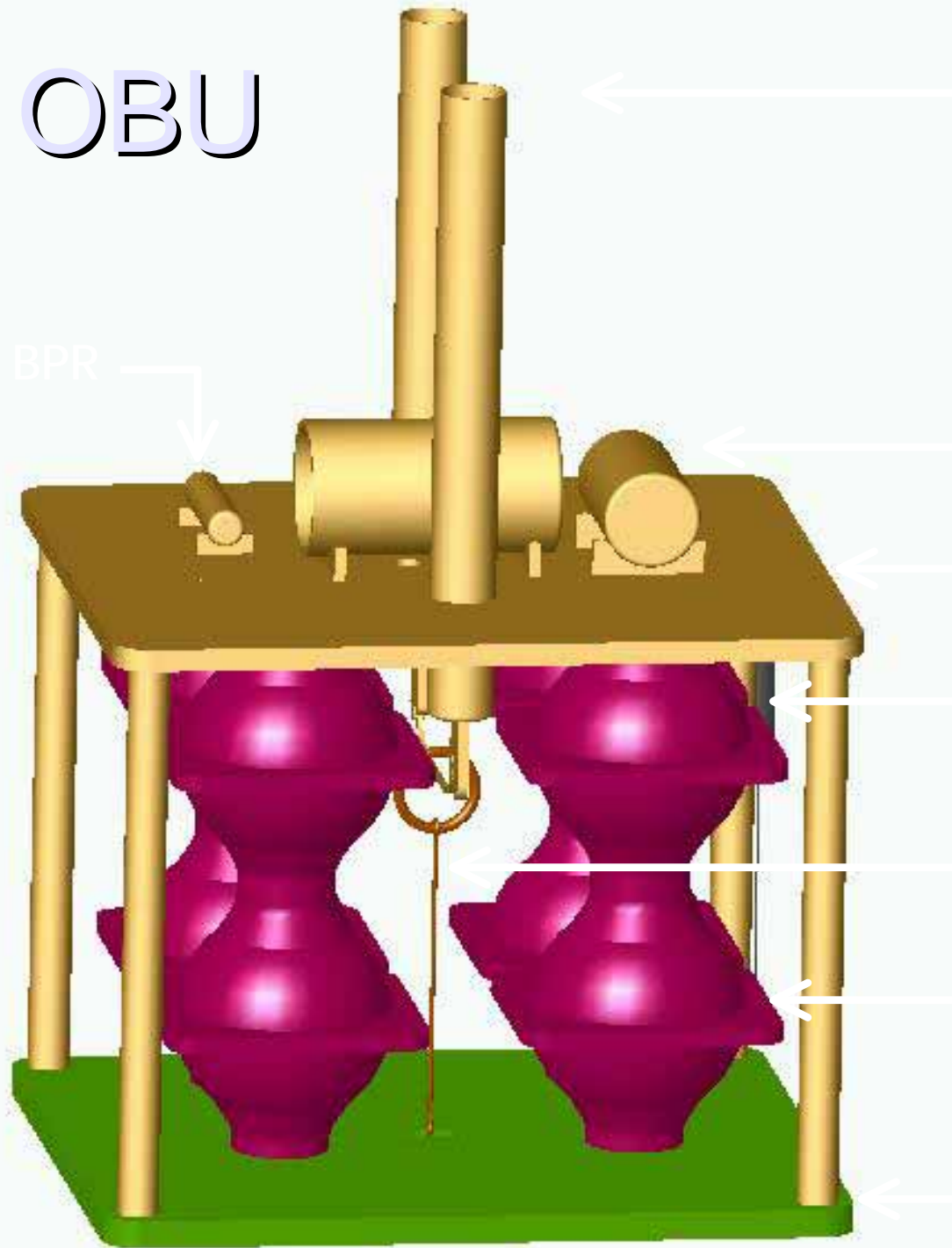
Skirt

Acoustic Transducer

Surface Buoy



OBU



Acoustic Release [2]

Battery

OBU

Platform

Radio beacon

Release wire

Moorings

Height



Indonesia Tsunami Early Warning System

Operation

Ex Seawatch
Tsunamieter



RI Tsunamieter
RI-US DART ETD



Read-down Station

ITWS



Indonesian Data
Buoy Center

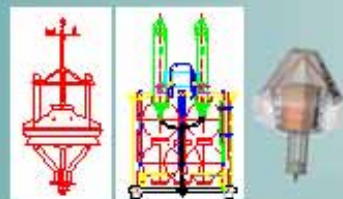
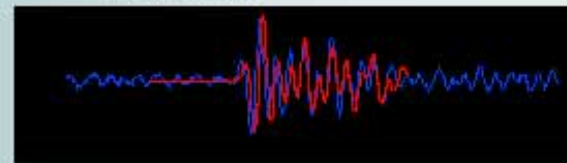
'Simple to
Manage'
Indonesian
Tsunamieter



Multipurpose
Buoy System
Cable-based
Tsunamieter



Engineering



Development



Test facilities



Research

Tsunami Characteristics
System Requirements



Data transmission
Hydrodynamics

Multi-sensor buoy
Subsea cable utilization

2006

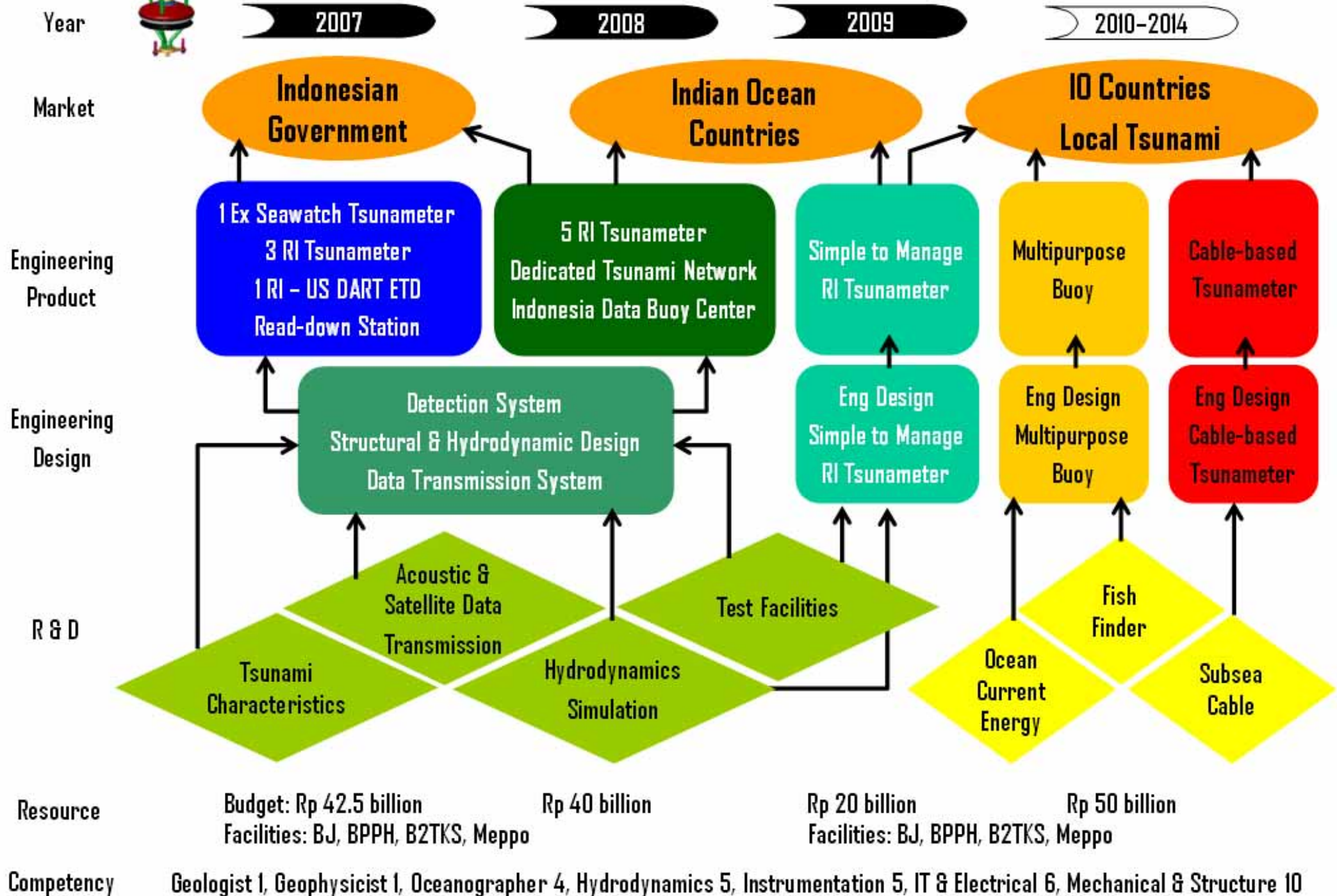
2007

2008

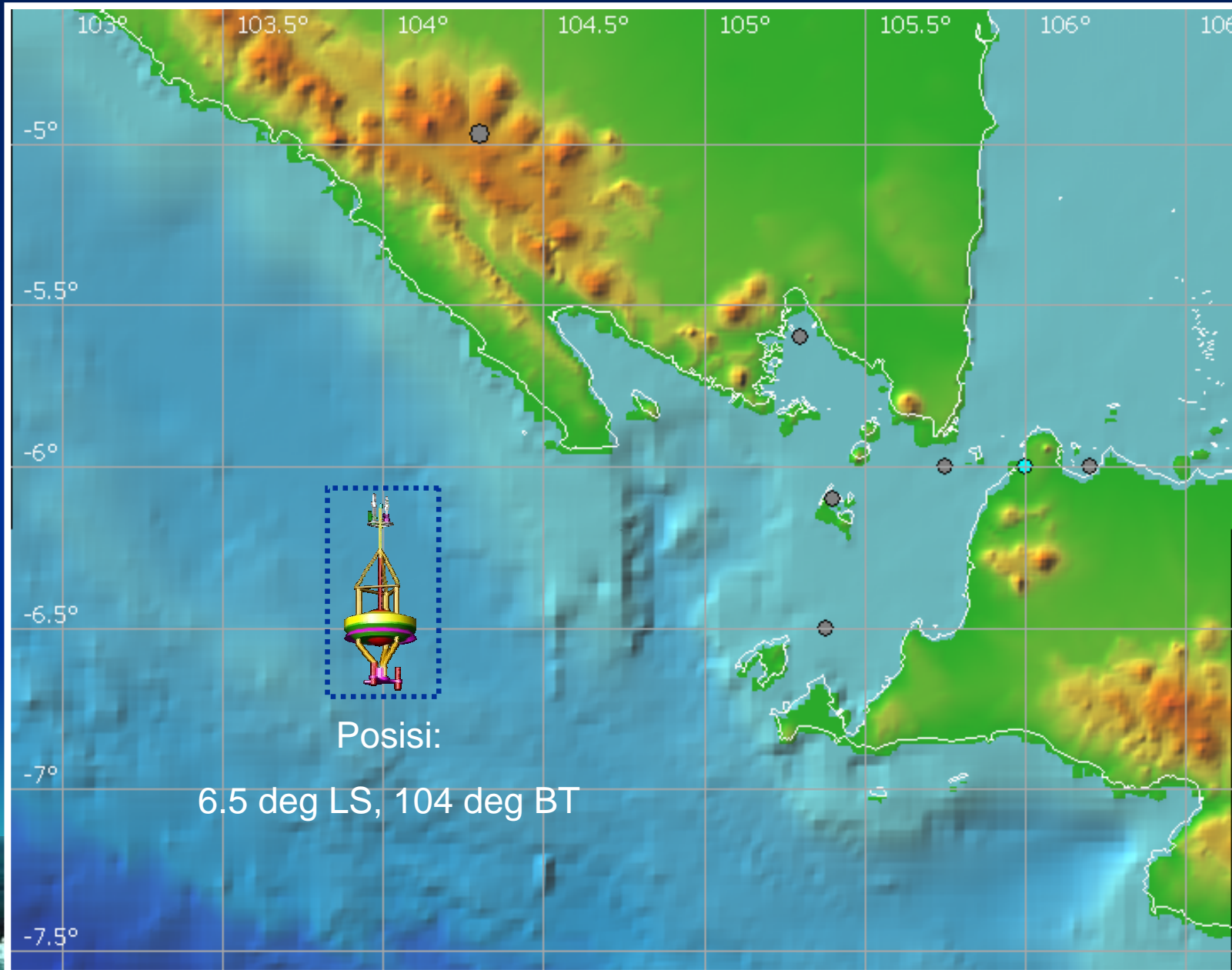
2009

2010-2014

Tsunami Early Warning System Roadmap



Indonesia Tsunami Buoy (Sangkuriang) Deployment (Oct 2006)



USULAN LOKASI BUOY



No	Kegiatan	2006	2007	2008
1.	Jerman : Pemasangan kembali buoy #1 (Simeulue) dan #2 (Mentawai)	<u>November</u>		
2.	Indonesia : Pemasangan buoy #1 (Selat Sunda)	<u>Desember</u>		
3.	Jerman : Pemasangan buoy #3 dan #4 (Barat Sumatera)		<u>April</u>	
4.	Indonesia : Pemasangan buoy #2 - #5 (Perairan Dalam)		<u>Mar - Sep</u>	
5.	Amerika : Pemasangan buoy II #1 - #5 (Selatan Jawa hingga Nusa Tenggara)		<u>Feb - Apr</u>	
6.	Revisi jumlah buoy dan penempatannya		<u>Oktober</u>	
7.	Jerman : Pemasangan buoy #5 - #10 (Utara Sulawesi dan Papua)			<u>Maret</u>
8.	Transfer teknologi Amerika dan peningkatan kapasitas dalam ETD (Easy To Deploy) Buoy			
9.	Pemasangan ETD Buoy			<u></u>



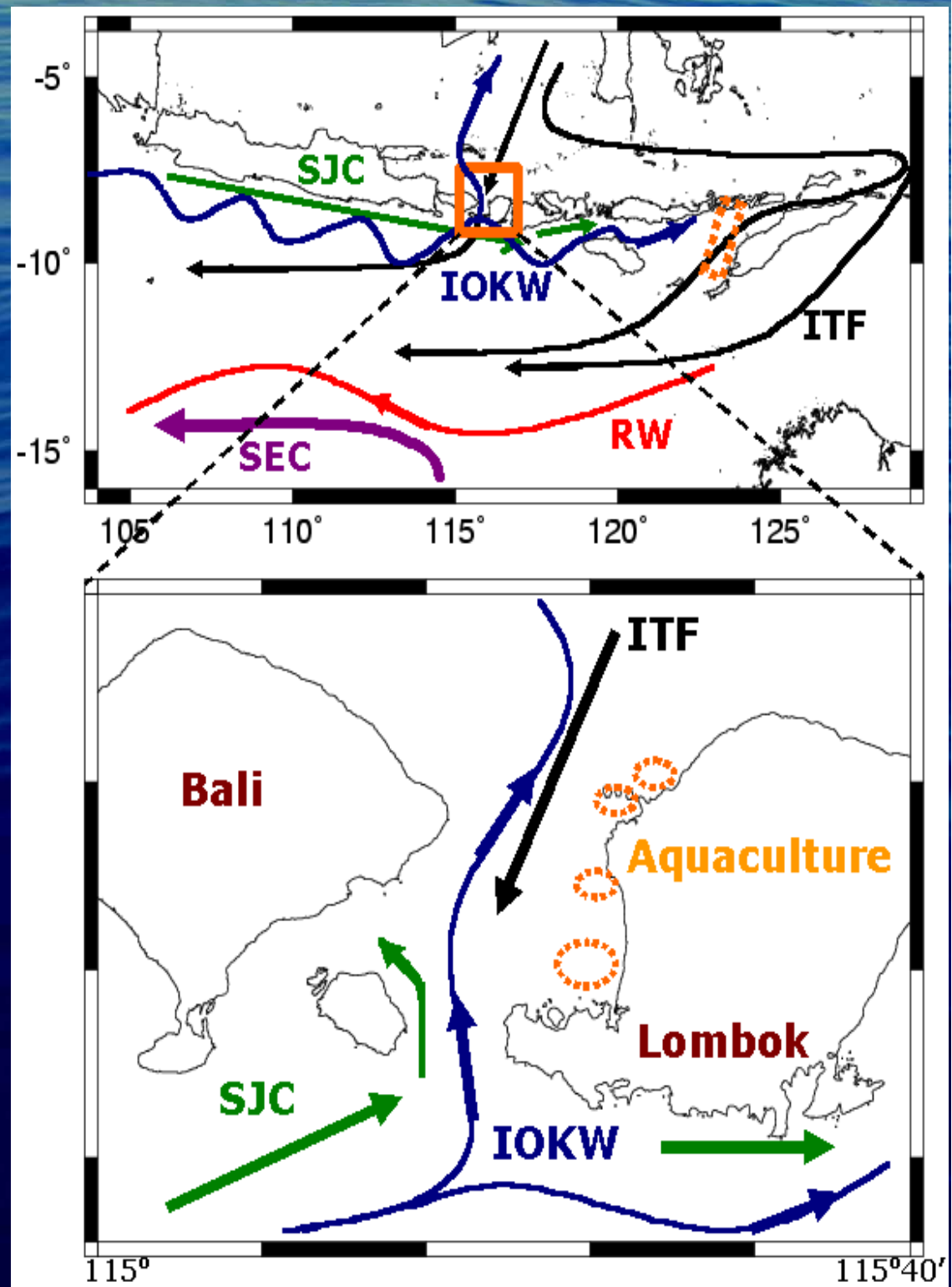
A photograph of a coastal scene. The sky is filled with heavy, grey clouds. Below the sky is a calm body of water. In the distance, a long, low island or peninsula is visible. The foreground shows a rocky shoreline on the left side.

Scientific Background:

**Eastern Indian Ocean Climate
Related to ENSO and IOD Proxies**

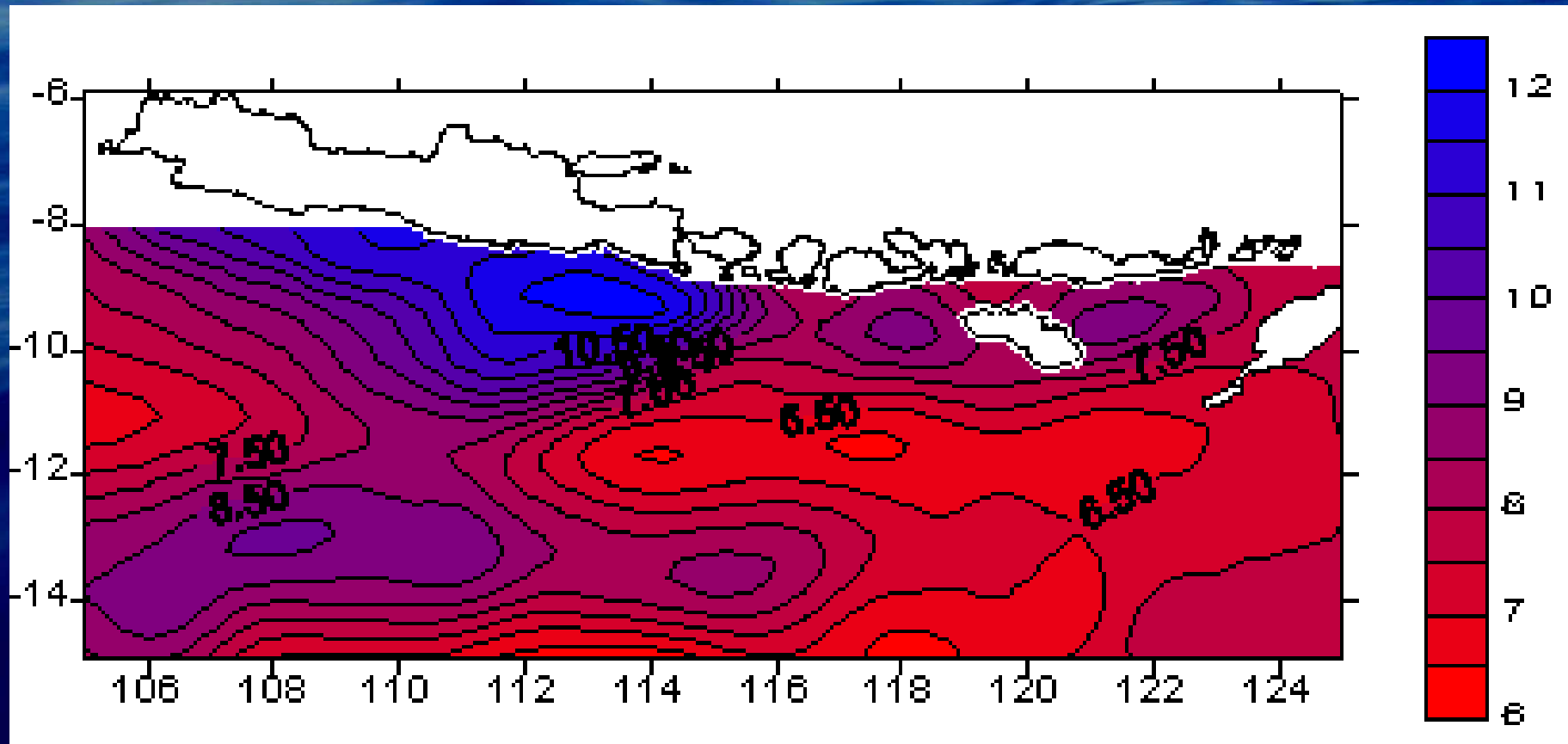
Why Eastern Indian Ocean?

- As the exit gates of the Indonesian throughflow (ITF).
- Indian Ocean Kelvin waves (IOKWs) along the southern coast of Indonesia, Observations: [Arief and Murray, 1996; Michida and Yoritaka, 1996; Sprintall et al., 1999, 2000; Syamsudin et al., 2004] Models: [Yamagata et al., 1996, Qiu et al., 1999, Durland and Qiu, 2003, Syamsudin et al., 2004].
- South Java Current (SJC) found along the southern coast of Indonesia: [Quadfasel and Cresswell, 1992; Sprintall et al., 1999].
- The regions are rich with sources of interannual, seasonal, intraseasonal, and smaller scale features that have direct impact to environmental changes: aquaculture, marine sport activities, sea-land transportation, and so on.



Ocean Climate Variability in the Eastern Indian Ocean

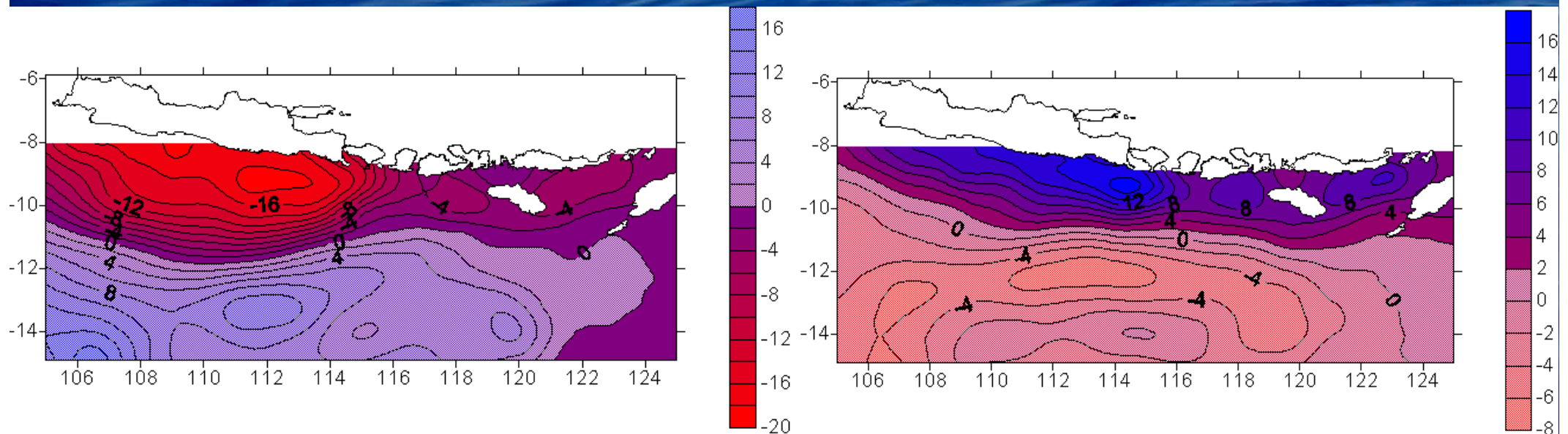
Sea level Variability: RMS analysis of raw SSHA Data



- Coastally trapped region with large RMS values along the southern coast of Indonesia (energetic sea level variations of ± 12 cm)
- A meridional zone with large RMS values (11S - 12.5S; 105°E - 118°E (confluence regions of SEC and ITF))
- East-West array of isolated regions (the southernmost regions between 12.5 – 14.5 S), implying the existence of energetic mesoscale events

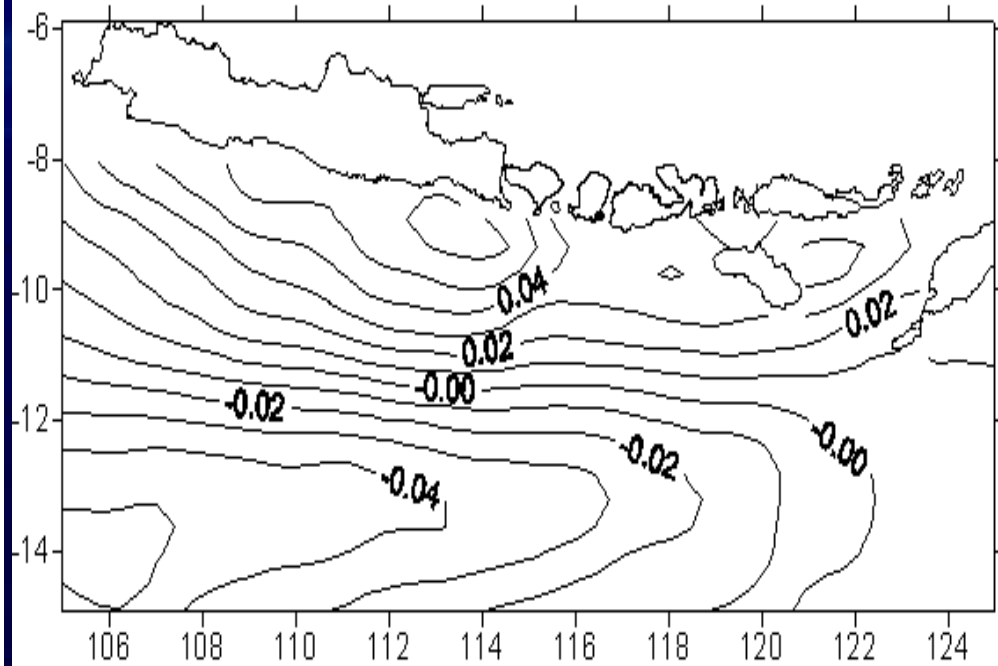
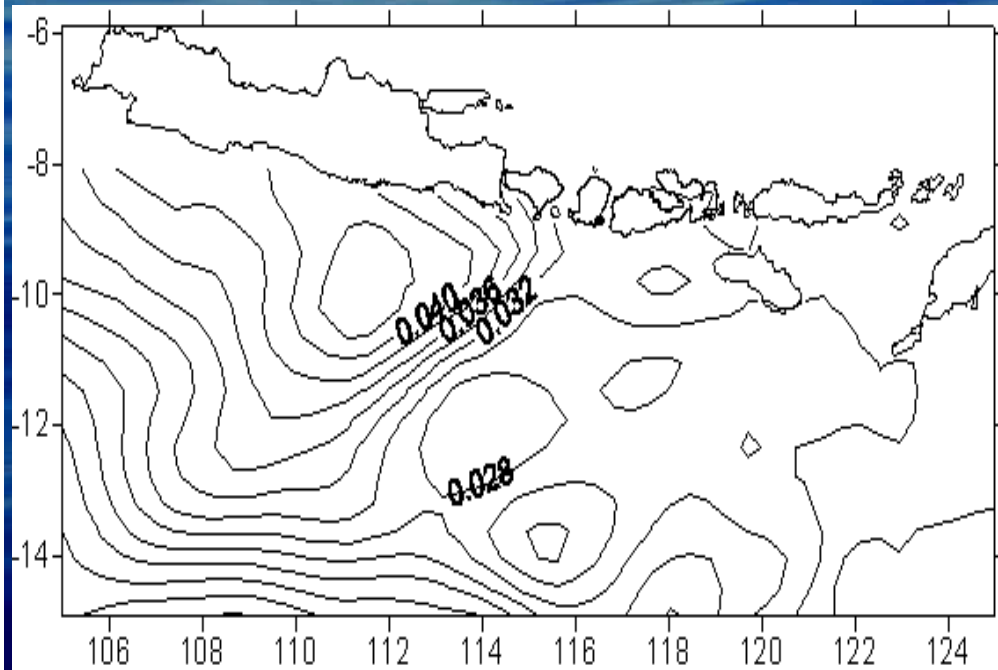
Ocean Climate Variability in the Eastern Indian Ocean

Sea level Variability: Snapshots SSHA data



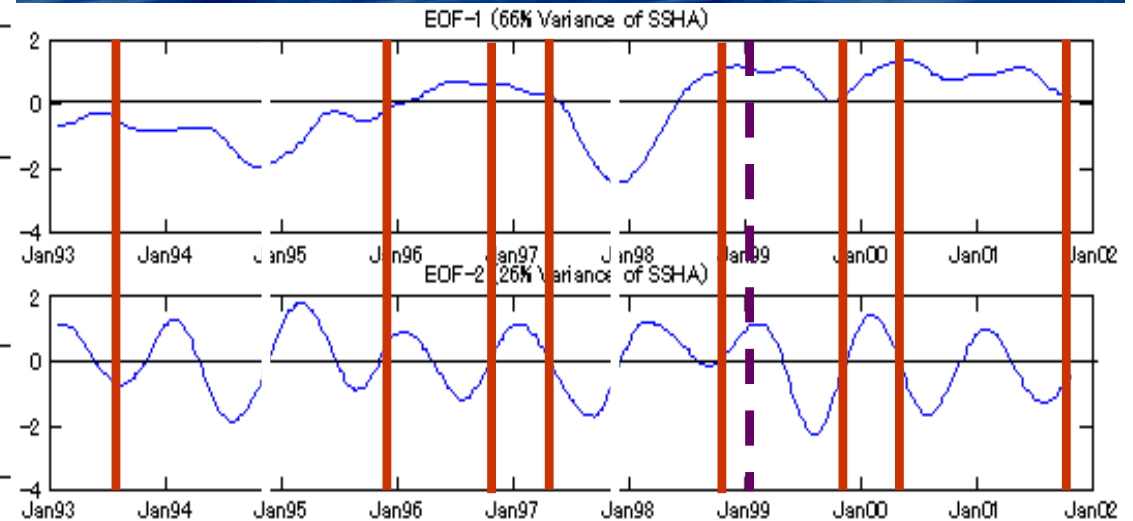
Typical raw SSHA data when the Indian Ocean Dipole occurred on the 1st. of October 1997 (left panel), and at usual year at 6th of January 1999 (right panel)

Ocean Climate Proxies to the Regional Climate Change



Results of the EOF Analysis

Vertical line for IOD (black), IOKWs (red) and normal (purple) events



-EOF mode-1:
inter-annual signal: **66%**

-EOF mode-2:
seasonal signal: **26%**

BPPT TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP ON GLOBAL WARMING

Technology Content

2007

2008

2009

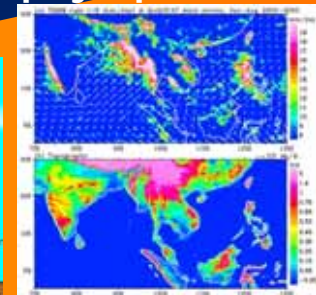
2010 - 2014



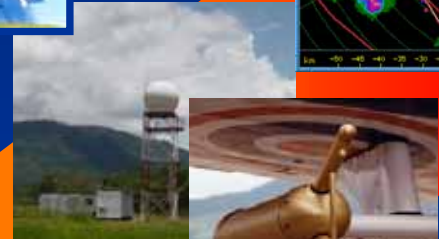
CH₄ Monitoring & Capture in Landfill



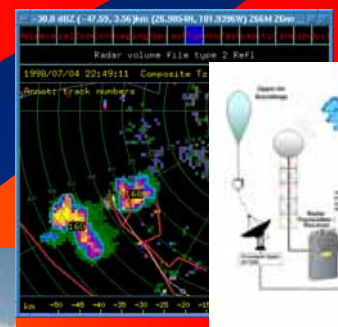
CO₂ reduction by phytoplankton



CO₂ reduction by air-sea interaction



•Weather, Flooding, and Dryness Prediction Models

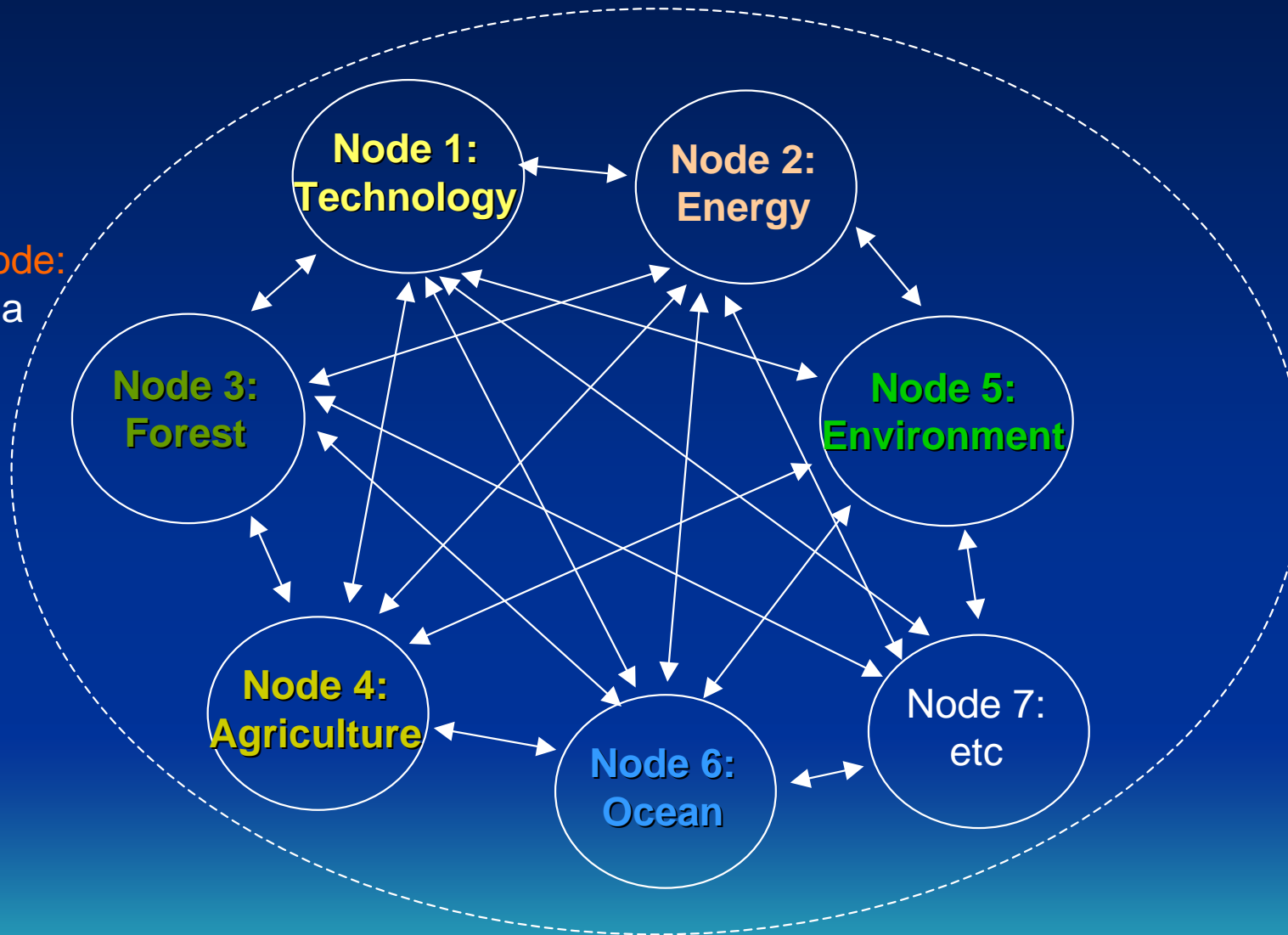


- Weather, Flooding, and Dryness Prediction Models
- Research Vehicle for Atmospheric Aerosol

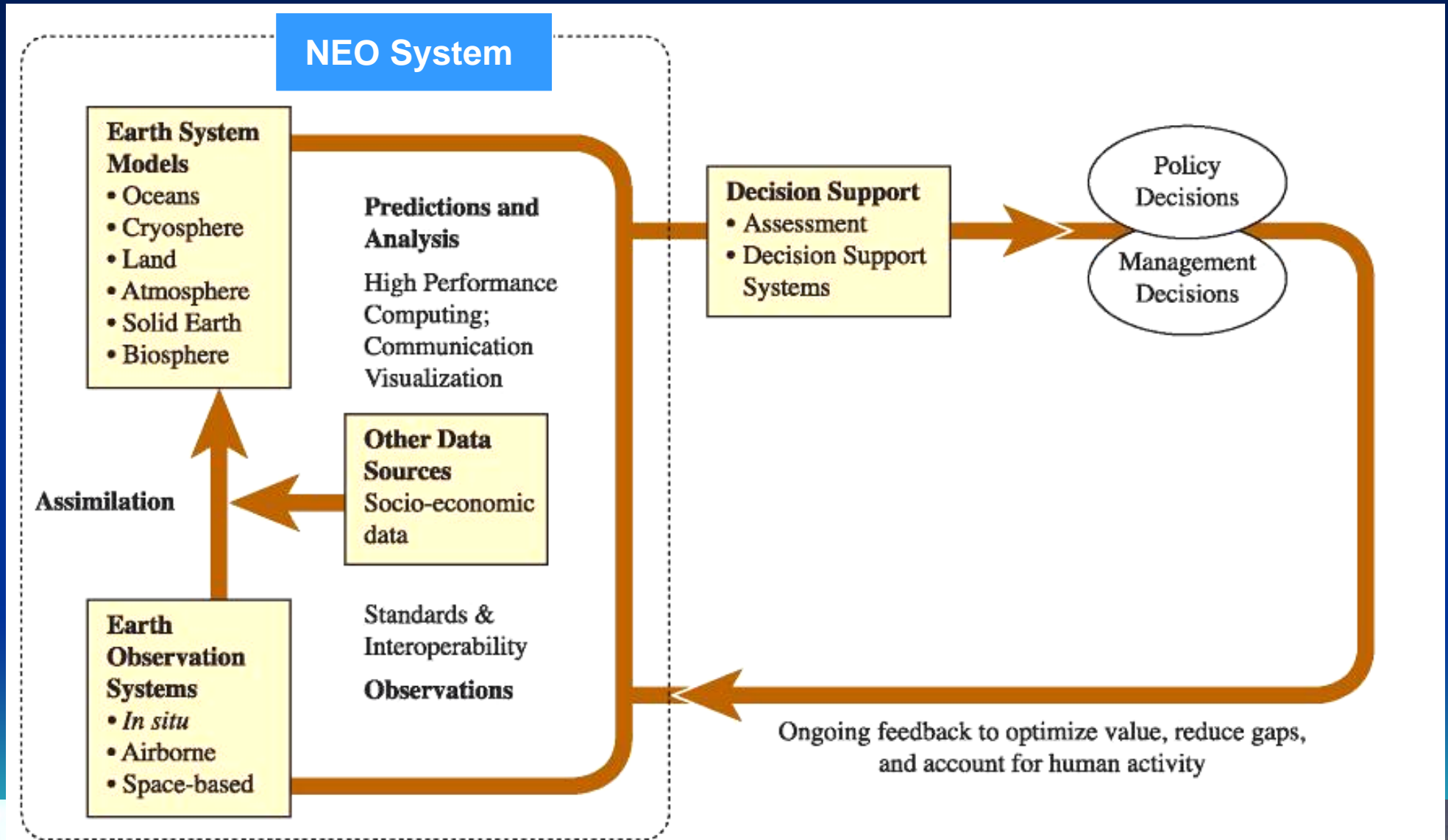


Basic Idea of NEONET

Country Node:
Indonesia



Back to GEOSS Concept (ref: GEOSS)

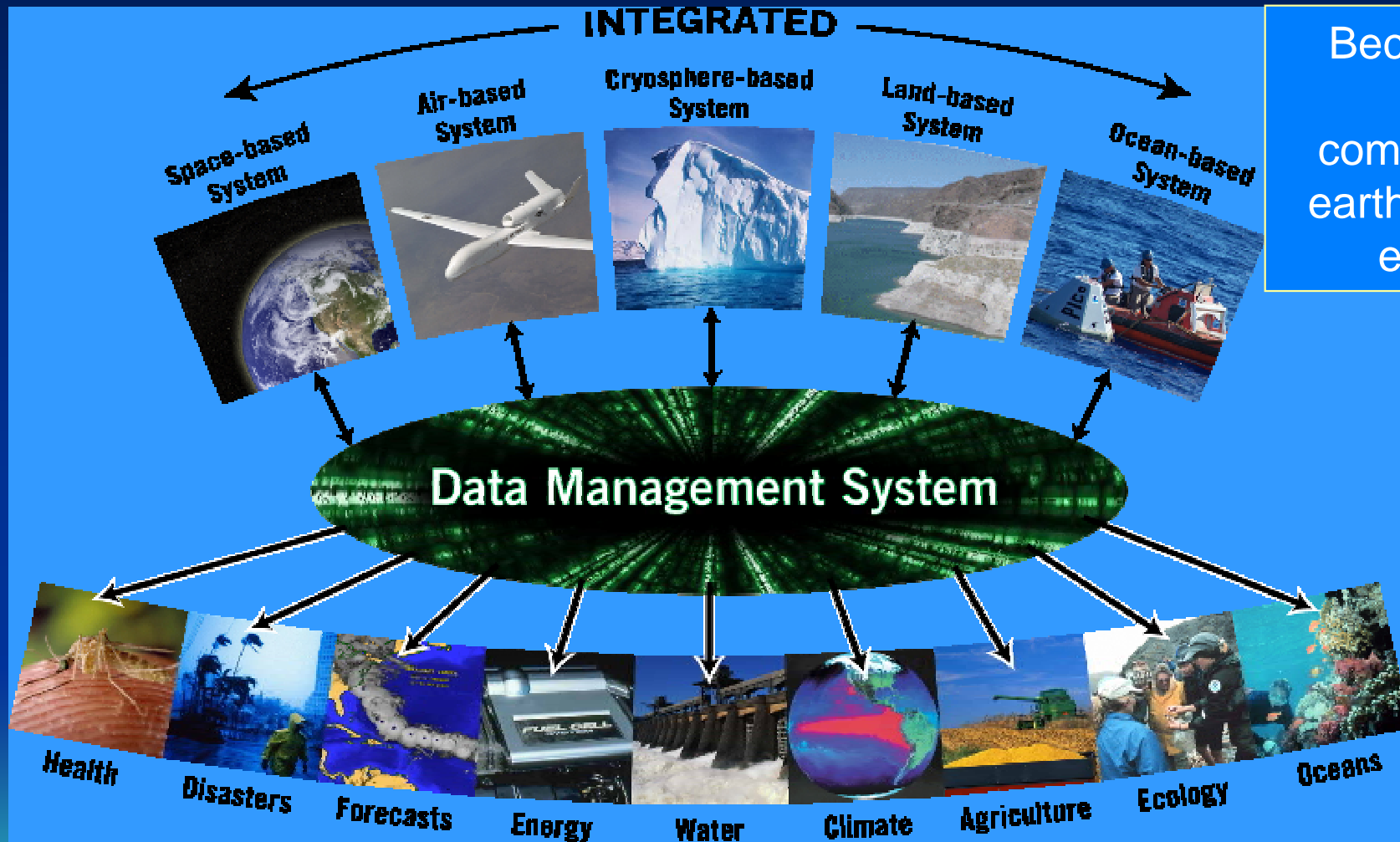


What Does BPPT HAVE?

- HARIMAU, TOCS (JAMSTEC), “Seven SEAs”, GOFC, IGBP, SEISMIC, KB-FG, Hyper-spectral, SiPADI, FDRS/Water bombing, Network of NRA/NRM-df, SAKE, TEWS, SIRMA
- *Infrastructure is ready at the quarter fiscal year 2007*



What "Integrated" Mean? (Not Sectoral)



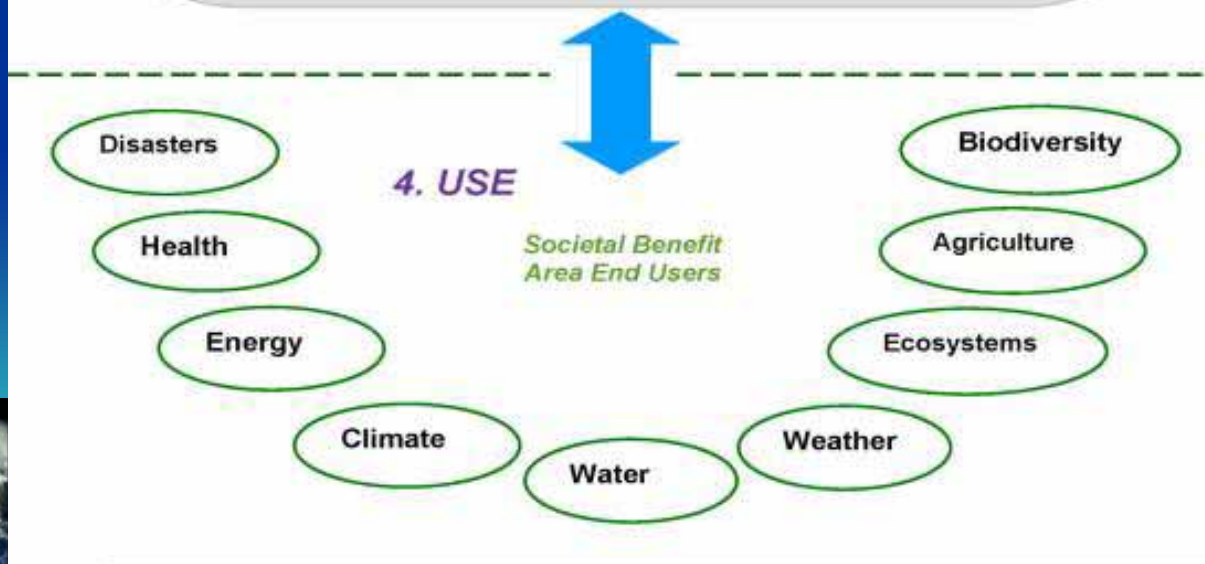
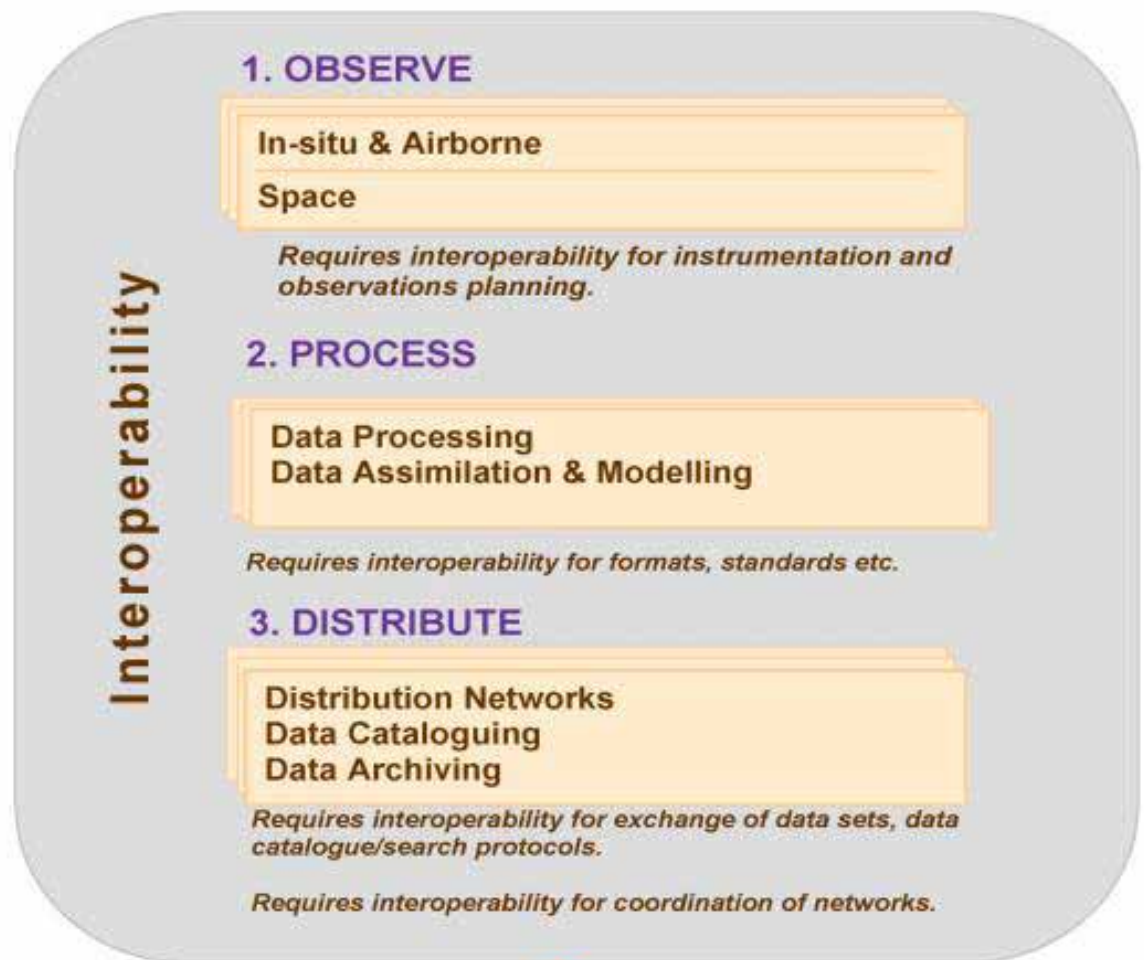
Because all earth dynamics components of the earth are interacted each others.



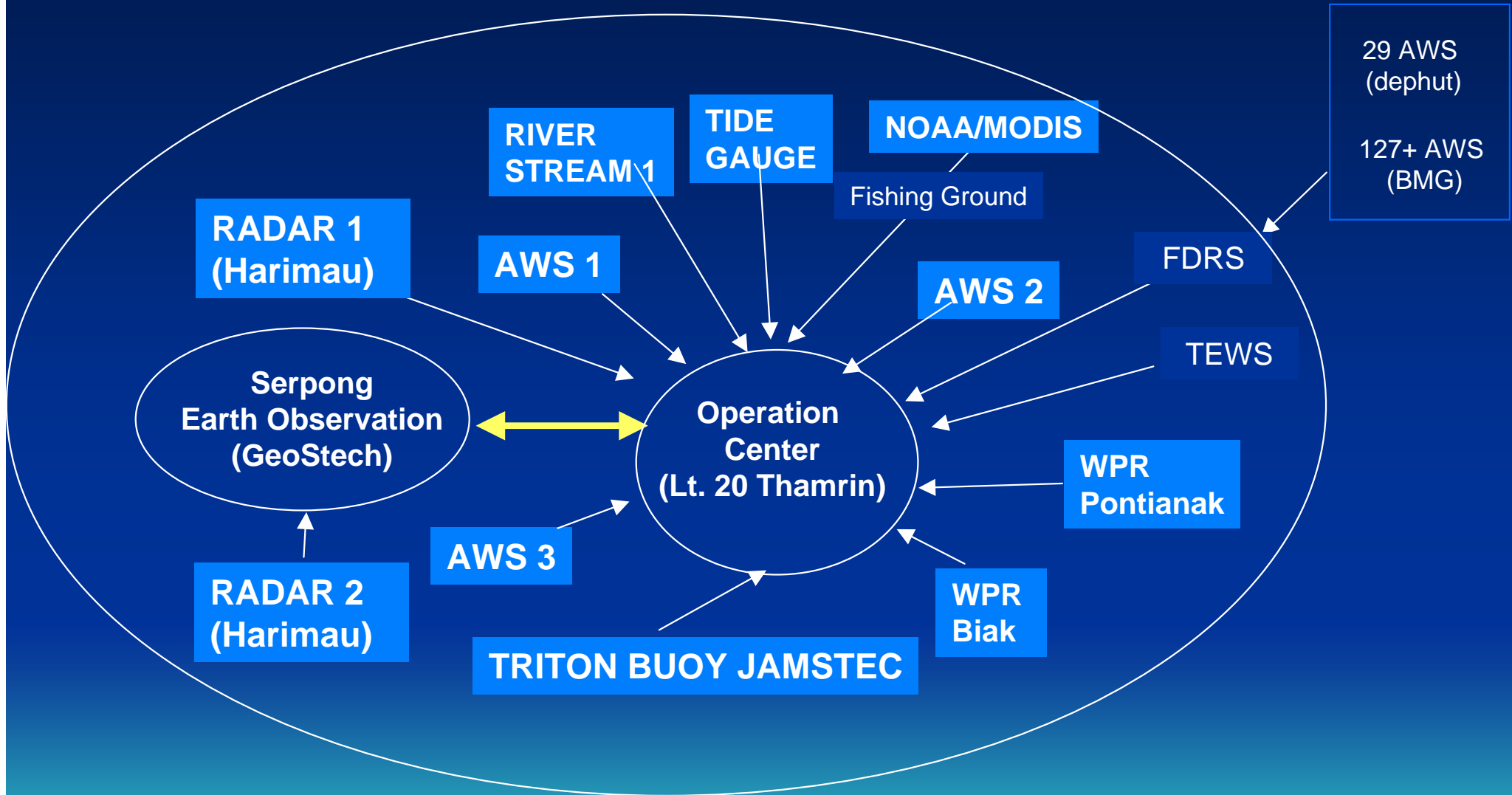
Architectural design:

“interoperable”
&
“usable”

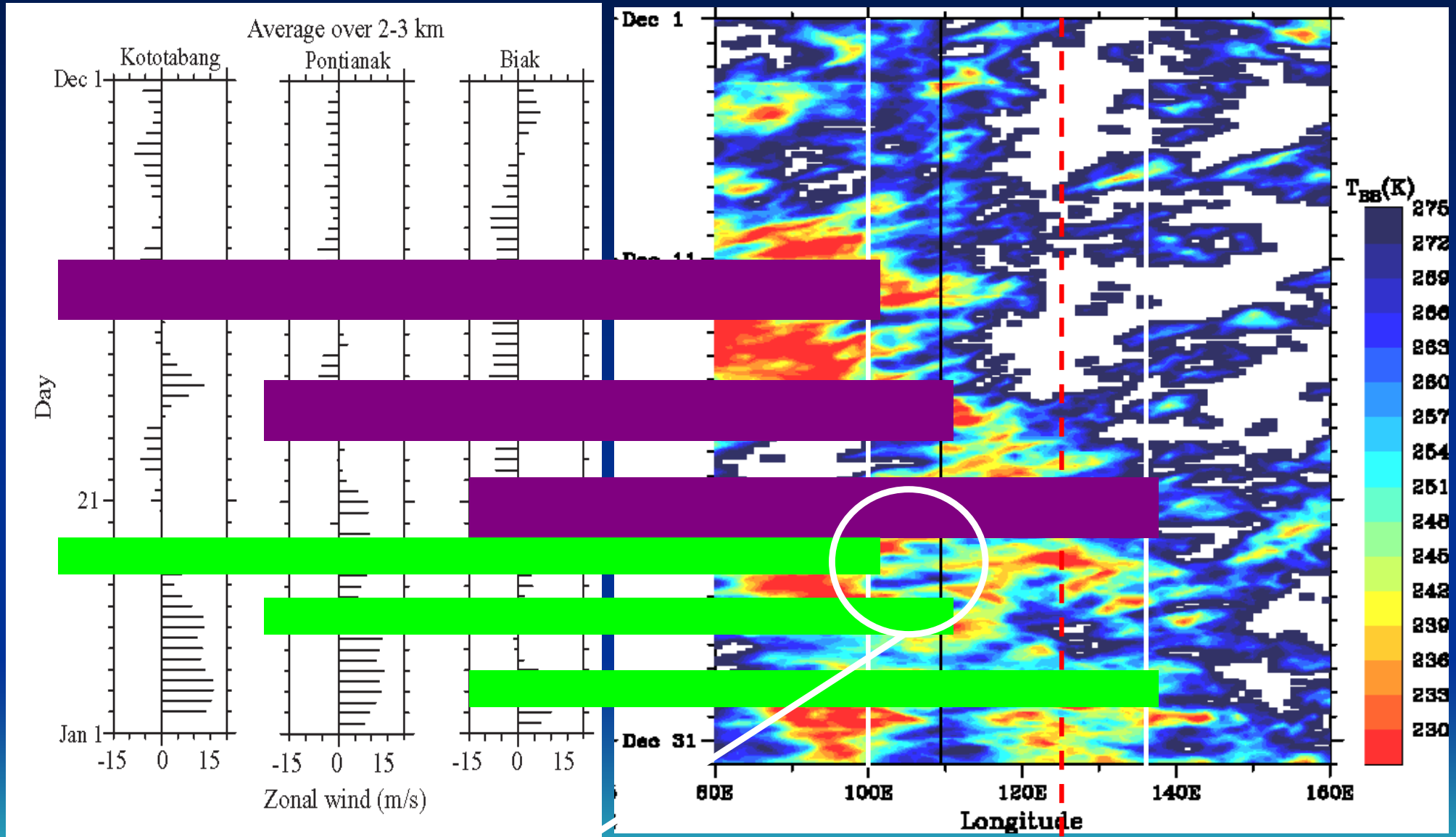
With the “similar” system could be used for multi- purposes and multi-sectors



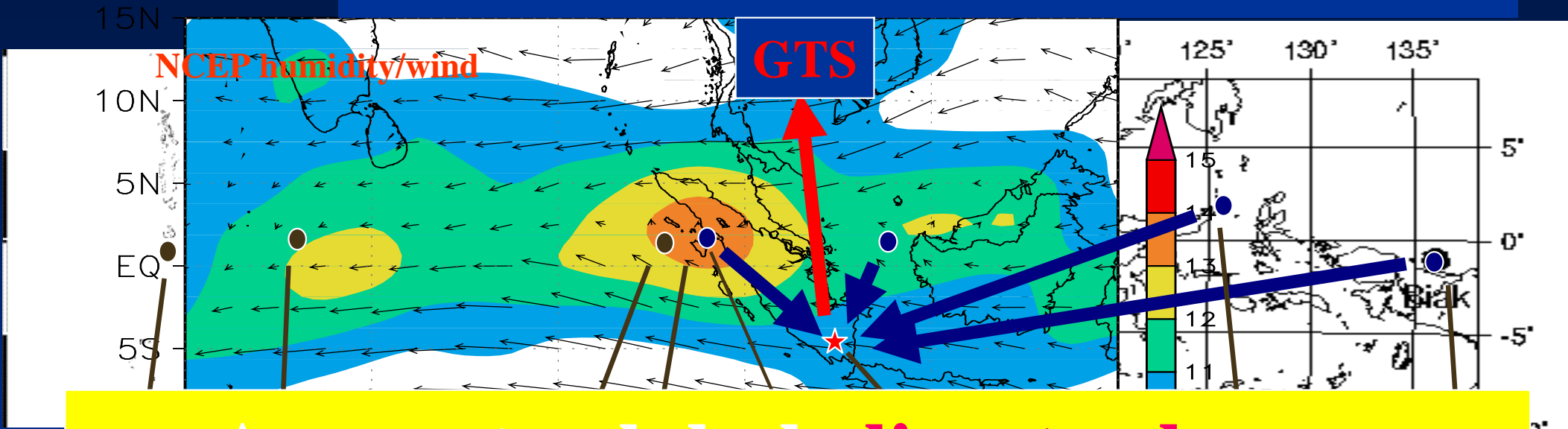
TPSA/BPPT SCALA ☺ (scenario 2008)



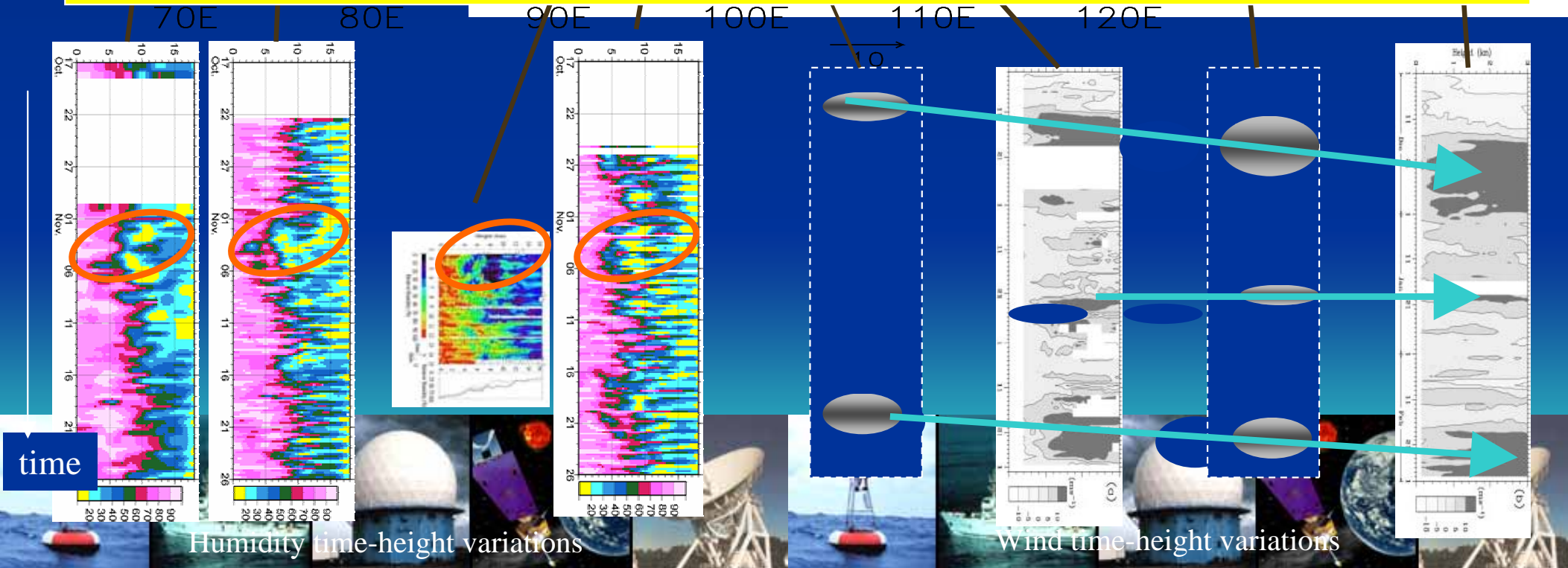
Kototabang Pontianak Biak



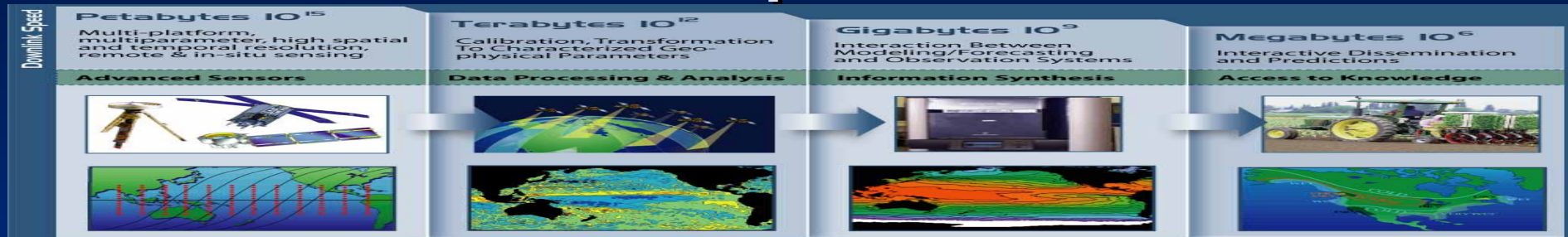
Contribution of HARIMAU network



Accurate global climate change



Road Map NEONET



2007

2008

2009

2010-14

Sensor → Data → processing → Info → Analysis → Knowledge → “policy”

Drought, Haze, ENSO, Global Warning

TEWS, SIRMA etc.

Jakarta Flood under HARIMAU 08

SISDA

Program: “6 + 3”

- National Planning
- Regional Network
- Global Node

Op. Center & Proto's

National Implementation

Starting Point

National Program Announcement
National Scale



IN SHORT CONCLUSION:

Indonesia (BPPT) is planned to fully support GEOSSS Program by 2010

- *In work with this: BPPT has been asking IORGC JAMSTEC to have capacity building workshop on buoy technology development that will be venue In BPPT, Jakarta-Indonesia in the end of July 2008.*
- *In this capacity building workshop NOAA will be a main contributing partner to accelerate the transfer of buoy technology development in Indonesia.*

